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Commerce and Cultivation.

The quantity of Salad Oil, and Medicinal Oils imported into the United States, is very considerable. The amount of other productions that must be paid for them in the course of commerce is nine-tenths loss to the country; for not only is the soil and climate of many of our natural situations suited for the growth of the Olive and Castor plant, but excellent nutritive oils can be made from Ground nuts, Sesamum, Sunflower seeds, the seeds of the common Cabbage, and Poppies. It is a reproach to our agricultural industry, that we have so long neglected these valuable objects of cultivation and manufacture, suited to our situation and habits. By attending to these pursuits of industry and such as these we should render ourselves in the best sense independent in national trade, and instead of being needlessly losers in the balance, many other nations would become of necessity tributaries to our well judged management of the favours with which heaven has gifted us. The profits on all these articles are great enough to encourage all our cultivators. Our merchants too are deeply interested in their exertions. We will endeavour to communicate useful information on subjects so truly important.

USE OF THE POPPY FOR SALAD OIL, FOOD OF CATTLE, MANUFACTURE OF OPIUM, &c.

There is one subject which has hitherto escaped our attention; in which several nations upon the continent of Europe not only boast of superior policy, but are already enjoying considerable advantages from it: *the cultivation of the poppy to a great extent for the benefit of its oil*, as an article of food, and for other useful purposes. It will be remarked, that we ought not to ascribe the neglect of it as an article of food to *inattention* altogether, but to prevailing caution, as the narcotic quality of the poppy renders the juice or substance unfit to be taken inwardly. This is, in appearance, a very formidable objection; and as it respects the lives of multitudes, ought not to be treated with levity: the objection itself, ought to be completely removed, before the article can be recommended to the community in this novel point of view. We will observe that the objection against

upon very slight and imperfect analogy. It *assumes*, that, because some parts of a vegetable are noxious, the whole must be equally so. But this assumption may be confuted in numberless instances. Daily experience testifies, that different parts of plants possess not only different, but *opposite* qualities. Oranges and lemons, which are used in profusion, possess juices that are both palatable and refrigerating; but these are inclosed in a rind, the essential oil of which is extremely acrid and stimulating: and it is well known that the bland and nutritive tapioca is the produce of a tree whose roots are highly poisonous. In this case, therefore, the argument from analogy may be considered as a very proper motive for *caution*; but, if it advances further, it degenerates into a pernicious *prejudice*. There have been, however, many incidental circumstances which have had a partial influence in removing these prejudices. It is well known that compounders of medicine have made a very liberal use of the seeds of poppies, as substitutes for the oil of sweet almonds, without the least detriment to the patient. They have sometimes imputed to it *additional virtues*, from its being supposed to possess narcotic properties. But that they have erred in their hypothesis is plain, from the practice of many individuals who have made the seeds of poppies a common article of food. See Prosper Alpinus, lib. iv. cap. i. Geofrey's Mat. Med. tom. ii. p. 715. Lewis's Mat. Med. art. Papaver Album. But it will be the principal object of the following paper to inform the inhabitants of this country, through the medium of your publication, that the above objection has been repeatedly advanced and repeatedly confuted; that experiments, first made with a degree of caution, have finally removed prejudices long and inveterate; and that the white poppy (*papaver hortense semine albo*) is cultivated to a very great extent in *France*, *Brabant*, and *Germany*, and more recently in *Holland*, chiefly to extract the oil from its seeds: which is found not only to be salubrious, but to be peculiarly delicate in its flavour. It is now become a considerable article of commerce: the oil of a superior quality, for the use of the table, and the inferior for manufactories and various other purposes. It is produced not only with considerable profit to the cultivator, but also to the merchant and consumer. As it is a

poppy-oil for culinary purposes, will be very general, since they are apparently sanctioned by prudent caution, it is not expected that the most positive assertions, founded upon the experience of strangers on the continent, would be sufficient to remove them. But a circumstantial narrative of a contest which has already taken place; and of the final triumph of experience over the opposition founded on analogous reasoning; and a particular statement of the advantages which have accrued to the cultivator, merchant, and consumer, may perhaps attract the attention of some agriculturists in our own country, who may thus be encouraged to make similar experiments: and as the issue must be the same, they will be able to produce absolute demonstration that the oil is totally destitute of the noxious qualities that have been ascribed to it; and finally convince the public that it may become a cheap and useful substitute for the olive-oil, and a very beneficial article of commerce. For this purpose I shall state to the agriculturist a succinct account of the rise and progress of the cultivation of the poppy, in order to express the oil from the seed; the manner of cultivating it and the emoluments which have been received by the cultivator, from authentic documents in the Dutch and German languages which are in my possession.

(Continuation in our next number.)

EFFICACY OF CARROTS IN THE CURE OF ULCERS.

(Continued from page 107.)

The liquor may be that in which the carrots have been boiled, or in defect of that, milk and water or pure water, observing that its temperature be not hotter than the sore can bear with the most perfect ease to the patient. The washing may be omitted unless when the sore is very foul.

It is essential that the sore be as little exposed to the air as possible; hence it is better not to be very solicitous in cleansing the sore, the repetition of the poultice effecting this sufficiently.

The effect of the carrot poultice thus applied is to correct the fætor or stench of ill-conditioned sores, and to reduce them to a perfectly healthy or good-conditioned state; moreover to thicken and diminish the discharge as well as correct it; hence it follows that it is particularly indicated in large sores with too thin or too copious a discharge.

When the sore is found to be sufficiently restored by the use of the carrot poultice, it should be dressed by applying first a single stratum of loosely made lint, not of the close compact kind which is made by an instrument; then a pledget of any common simple cerate, spread fresh and rather thick on fine cloth if the sore be very large, otherwise upon fine lint, sufficient to cover the edges of the sore completely, and over this a defensive plaster in the usual way of epulotic cerate on tow, with a compress and moderately tight roller. Dressing once a day is commonly sufficient, that is, every morning; but if the sore is large, or whilst the dis-

If the discharge is considerable, the stratum of dry lint upon the sore may be thicker, that is, in all instances just sufficient to absorb or retain the discharge.

It is not amiss, when the sore is become apparently fit for dressing, to apply one or two poultices more, having a single stratum of fine lint applied as above, immediately under the poultice, and then proceed as before mentioned.

The carrot poultice may be safely and efficaciously applied to sores in a heathful, healing state; but as sores then require pressure by bandage, and other management, known to every experienced surgeon, it is best to stop the use of it at this stage.

Since the effect of this carrot poultice is in a peculiar degree to diminish as well as thicken the discharge of a sore, it should never be used where an increased discharge is required, from mischief being likely to arise by pent-up matter; as when any part becomes swollen or inflamed for want of a free discharge at the sore, in that case a soft emollient poultice and the practice usual in such cases must be adopted.

Cases of this kind in which alone its application is objectionable, cannot be confounded with the dry, foul, or scorbutic ulcer, in which the carrot poultice by correcting the disease promotes a healthy discharge, and separation of sloughs; nor with sloughs arising from various other causes, such as sometimes occur in the cure of gun-shot wounds, burns, &c.; in which it is equally efficacious. Unctuous applications to sores of large surface are apt to produce superficial sloughs, which increase or spread, by continuing the use of such applications—this disposition not unfrequently occurs in extensive scalds. Where such sloughs accompanied with intensely inflamed edges, are forming from this cause, it is truly astonishing to observe the effect of this specific application in arresting the progress of this disease, by the almost immediate vanishing of the inflammation, the quick separation of the sloughs, and the rapid progress of the sore to a healthy healing state.

The carrot poultice in this form is applicable to all other species of sore, viz. venereal, cancerous, scrophulous, &c., and will be found, with the aid of proper medicines, the best application for the purpose of keeping the sores in good condition, and healing such of them as are not in their nature incurable.

The carrot poultice as above, is a good application to excoriations of the skin in any part, or from any cause or disease where a thin disagreeable discharge occurs.

In the cases before mentioned where the carrot poultice is improper from pent-up matter, if the surface of the sore has acquired the scorbutic taint, a thin stratum of the carrot poultice may be applied over that surface, and the emollient poultice over it, until that disposition is corrected.

A poultice of bread and milk is, I believe, much fitter for this purpose than one of linseed flour.

(Continuation in our next.)

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF DUMB.

(Continued from page 106.)

The literati of France, not overmuch inclined to allow credit to the inventive spirit of their proud maritime neighbours, or being with pretty good general pretensions complacently disposed to claim the priority of merit for themselves, dispute with England the palm of superior genius and humanity, in respect to the unfortunate dumb and deaf. Such disputes are of a generous and amiable kind, they are disputes of mutual respect, in which each is sure of glory, and allows it. The various governments of France, since the first foundation of this kind laid by their munificent Bourbons, have certainly done much to attract the attention of the universe, and to claim the principal merit among the executive powers of the earth which are systematically the most desirous to ease the afflicted by deafness and blindness, or disease, from their weight of evil. The world looks with admiration at the progress of the schools founded by De l'Epee and continued by Sicard; in these schools however, communications of thought are carried on only by a language which is not intelligible to the generality of men: the glory of their rivals is, that they first, in despite of seeming impossibility have taught to operate in favour of the speechless the last of miracles,—to impart to them the gift of tongues, and that in England the bounty of private individuals keeps pace with or surpasses the munificence of the sovereign princes of other countries.

The celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby, who figured as an author in the beginning of the seventeenth century, from 1630 to 1660, gives us an account of a deaf-dumb young man, who was taught to know what was spoken to him.

Dr. Wallis gives, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, abridgment Nos. 61 and 245, a very minute description of the method by which he taught one, a deaf *and* dumb pupil, to write and some general notions upon the manner in which he instructed another, deaf dumb person to speak. The first, a Mr. Daniel Whalley, was taught by the doctor to understand the English language mentally, and to become such a proficient in writing, that he could express his own thoughts readily upon paper, and comprehend what was written to him by other persons; the second was Mr. Alexander Popham, brother in law to the Earl of Oxford.

It is remarkable, that notwithstanding instances so conclusive as these, and all that had been done in Italy, in Spain, and in Holland, as well as in England, the physiological fact, that those persons who are born deaf are not necessarily dumb likewise, or destitute of the reasoning faculties, and an order of ideots, did not begin to be universally considered, much less admitted, until it received in France a splendid demonstration by the success of the *Abbe de l'Epee* in that celebrated experiment which has served as the ground work of the pleasing comedy distinguished in the French language by his name, and performed in English under the

equally appropriate title of *DEAF and DUMB*. The progress which had been made in other countries, however satisfactory in most instances, and convincing in the result, was from a lamentable fatality of but partial extension, and seemed, after an uncertain duration, to be lost in obscurity. The consequence was, that in the intervals many minds endued with valuable natural qualities remained buried under the accumulating rust of neglect, and confounded indeed with hopeless ideots. Mr. De l'Epee's success attracted the attention of monarchs, nay, of all Europe, and many of the most elevated among the crowned regulators of nations have, since that epocha, deemed it highly becoming their glory to notice this particular science in the most efficient manner. Several establishments are, at this very moment, in a state of full activity in various parts of Europe, under the immediate patronage, and in most instances at the charge of the government. The example was set by France; Germany followed: the countries in which, to judge by the most ancient documents that have come to our knowledge, the light of the theoretical publicity was first thrown upon this immensely diffusive science in psychyephysics and most curious subject, have joined in the benevolent undertaking. While the free contributions of private individuals support in England the greatest purely benevolent establishment of the kind perhaps in existence; two other institutions for the children of rich people are rendered in the same country productive of very ample incomes to the proprietor instructors. In Denmark and in Russia the respective governments have recently established royal and imperial foundations for the education of the deaf and dumb with the intention to develop the art to the highest degree of attainment of which each individual may be susceptible.

Upon a subject so intimately connected with philological and liberal knowledge, and peculiarly interesting to the mind either of prying curiosity or manly benevolence, it may be acceptable to know what, in the various institutions of this nature now in being, has been done, where they are established, and by whom, as well as under whose auspices. A sketch of the various methods practised in those institutions will enable the inquiring mind to judge of their comparative advantages, and if good heart or genius prompt, to contribute to the diffusion of the blessing, among the unfortunate of a country which many boast they love above all things.

The want of an establishment of this kind is a reproach in the system of universal instruction, which in the spirit of our republican institutions, is at least recognized by the fundamental laws of the United States. Should the subject be taken up by our federal or state legislatures there is now one person possessed of the knowledge in the United States, and willing to direct the course of instruction, and to instruct any number of instructors for which he can find time, although he is not disposed to abandon for such employment in our present state of society, his freedom, where he could gain but very limited honour, and certainly no profit. I,

THE BRITISH NAVY.—A work entitled “*Precursor to an Expose*,” &c. with an *Appendix*, containing an outline of the dimensions, force, and condition of the *British navy*, compared with that of the enemy, published in London last year. This book which was written by a captain *LAYMAN* of the navy, embraces, 1—A statement of the home supply of timber, which is shown to have been, in the year 1802, equal only to 18 years' consumption of the navy from that period, supplied from *private property*; and that the quantity furnished by the *royal forests* has not, for 57 years past, been equal to the building of a 32 gun frigate annually. 2—The consumption of timber in the public dock-yards, from the year 1793 to 1801, averaged 35,086 loads; and is prodigiously increased by the circumstance of the vast variety of rates and classes of ships and vessels in the navy, which is also attended with much inconvenience. This injudicious variety includes upwards of a hundred rates and classes of English built ships and vessels, that require either different masts rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and guns, creating confusion delay and expenses, and also a frittering away of strength, as *naval power depends more upon force than numbers*. This truth the author illustrates 3dly—by an estimate of the comparative force of English and American ships of war.

On this head, we will give the author's own words.

“I have been induced to make this comparative statement from a notion having gone abroad, that such ships should be, and indeed actually are employed against the Americans; but exclusively of the humble state to which, in the opinion of other nations, we will appear to be reduced, in sending *line of battle* ships against *frigates*—these line of battle ships with a great quantity of ballast, to counteract the weight of the top, sides, poop, &c. which, with provisions, water, and stores draw 23 feet water in mid-ships, where the ports are within 4 feet 3 inches of the water, and the displacement of the body is about equal to 300 tons, cannot even in moderate weather, be expected to sail as well as the American frigates; and should it blow so hard, with a heavy sea, as to prevent the lower deck ports from being opened, they would be rendered *hors de combat*, notwithstanding their superiority in the *number* of guns and men. Thus, it appears, that out of 538 ships, &c. in the British navy, now actually at sea, there are only 69 which are, in reality, superior in the discharge of metal or force of blows, but inferior in sailing to some of the American frigates; and that there are but 18 of which, except in smooth water, are equal to contend with the frigate *United States*—leaving 451 out of 533, which are admitted to be incompetent to engage single handed, with an American frigate. Disastrous as these facts are, they may be productive of good in future—for as lenitives have not operated, this wrong medicine of the Tzar Peter (of being beaten till you learn to beat) may remove the film from the public eye and excite an inquiry, &c.”

In a note under the head *American War* speaking of the

seamen's bill, passed at the last session of Congress, the author says:

“We should not be deluded by any pretended act of the United States not to employ foreign seamen when they are so readily naturalized in that country. The security of the United Kingdom requires that America should be told, as observed by an honourable member (Mr Ponsonby) in the house of commons, “That Great Britain will never abandon the rights of search, and claiming native British subjects wherever they are found.”

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOLS.

The synthetic analytical reasoning method of instruction has, it appears, extended itself to Kentucky. The following extract relates to this not less important than curious subject, and is deserving of some attention. There is an approximation yet to be effected between this system and the method of communicating instruction to crowds of children first practised by Dr. Bell, and beneficently extended by Joseph Lancaster. It is to be remarked, that Pestalozzi's mode of education is not an obstacle to the acquirement of classical knowledge at a proper age; but as the classics have been generally taught, they have proved great obstacles to the acquirement of mathematical science or the knowledge of common, general, and useful facts.

From the Lexington Gazette, Kentucky.

“The method of education which is the subject of the subjoined letter, originated with Pestalozzi in Europe, and has been introduced into the United States by Mr. Neef, who has, at this time, a school in operation on these principles in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

The practicability of this new method of developing the powers of the mind, tho' doubted by many intelligent persons as they have viewed it in theory, we believe those doubts have vanished as the system has approached the touch-stone of experiment. The rapid improvement which Mr. Buchanan's pupils have made, seems of itself a sufficient guarantee of the efficacy of the plan and of the extraordinary consequences it is likely to produce. For boys from 8 to 10 years of age, who are generally ignorant of the characters which represent arithmetical numbers, to be able by a natural and simple unfolding of the mind, to solve such questions as Mr. Buchanan states in his letter, and to manage at an instant, as it were, such a mass of numbers, will scarcely be believed. But such is the fact, as we witnessed in part, and any person may become satisfied of it by visiting the school about 3 miles from this town.

To Mr. Bickley, Editor.

Having visited my school some time ago, you requested me to hand you some examples of the proficiency of my pupils in calculation. In perusing the subjoined specimens, you will doubtless remark, that they considerably exceed what you personally heard. This is owing in part to the progres-

my boys have made since you heard them, but chiefly to another cause. The difficulty of my little pupils, their reluctance to be exhibited, and their great anxiety about their success, were sufficient in your presence to distract their unconfirmed numerical associations. The following questions were answered correctly in a few minutes—from three to six. Others equally difficult are daily answered with the same facility. In 60 times 4156 dollars how many pence? Answer —17,953,920. It is 74 1-3 miles from Lexington to Louisville, how many inches? Ans. 4,709,760. 513 is to 270,780 as 65,432 is to what number? Ans. 3,925,920. If 849 hhds. of sugar cost 628,482 dollars, what will be the price of 3575 hhds.? Answer, 2,513,225 dollars. The number 6015 is to 42,128,045 as 325 is to what number? Ans. 2,275,975. If 2176 bushels of corn are sold for 65,280 cents, what will 65,280 bushels amount to? Ans. 19,534 dollars. In these questions of proportion, the pupil was previously informed that the second number would be a multiple of the first.

From ten to thirty minutes are required to resolve such questions as these: If 735 yards of cloth are sold for \$4256 what is the price of 4256 yards? Ans. \$48,302²⁸⁶

The number 5260 is to 8315 as 3158 is to what number? Ans. 11082²⁸⁵

I shall not trouble you with short computations which are performed intuitively; nor shall I give you any fractional questions, for my pupils are not yet completely master of that branch. That our readers may have correct information, it may be necessary to make some additional remarks. The boys who resolve these questions are about ten years of age. Most of them knew nothing of calculation or of cyphering when they came to my school, nor can they yet write down correctly the numbers contained in these questions. Their attention has been directed to this branch not more than 12 hours in the week for six months. The rest of their time has been employed in other elementary parts of education.

Our mode of managing our problems is this: the question is proposed to the pupil, and, if long, it is repeated two or three times. He then silently resolves it by his head alone: his calculation is entirely mental and verbal, for he uses no signs in the process but the words representing his ideas. When his answer is attained, he is able to demonstrate it, either verbally or by his Pestalozzian tables, to the satisfaction of the humblest accountant. To prevent any misapprehension it may be necessary to add, that my pupils have made but little progress in mercantile arithmetic—and that this representation corresponds to the most sprightly; a few months more will be required to make them all equal it. The art of verbal calculation, in which my pupils have thus surpassed my own expectations; tho' an important acquirement to the man of business, cannot be deemed an important branch of liberal education. But this success displays the efficacy of rational principles, and experimentally assures me, that I shall be able to perfect my pu-

portant art which a free man can possess—extemporary eloquence. If permitted to pursue the course I wish to take with my pupils, I have but little doubt that I shall be able to send them into the world as much superior in eloquence as in calculation; but if they are doomed to waste half the invaluable years of youth in the study of dead languages, I shall certainly not accomplish this very important object.

The little experience I have had, has confirmed my opinion of the great importance of early education, with regard especially to the habits and principles of the pupil. If a boy has been improperly managed till he is ten, all the gentle means of operation, within the power of any teacher may prove ineffectual.

December 4, 1813.

JOSEPH BUCHANAN.

If it should turn out, contrary to the apparently satisfactory experiments already made, that the new method is inefficient, it will not be the fault of Mr. Buchanan. His splendid talents and amiable virtues are the admiration of all who know him."

Lancaster is considered the most useful man in England; Neef, Phiepal and Buchanan will be esteemed useful in every part of this country;—the friends of mankind who will combine the advantages of this system with the method of Lancaster, for the benefit of all, will truly deserve the appellation of fathers of good generations, and benefactors of the republic, servants of God and friends of mankind.

Terrible Natural Visitations.

Awful pilgrimage.—We have received intelligence of a dreadful calamity having overtaken the largest caravan of the season, on its route from Mecca to Aleppo. The caravan consisted of 2000 souls; merchants and travellers from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, pilgrims returning from performing their devotions at Mecca and a numerous train of attendants, the whole escorted by 400 military. The march was in three columns. On the 15th August last they entered the great Arabian Desert, in which they journeyed seven days, and were already approaching its edge. A few hours more would have placed them beyond danger; but alas! they were not permitted to return in safety. On the morning of the 23, just as they had struck their tents and commenced their march, a wind rose from the north-east and blew with tremendous violence. They increased the rapidity of their march to escape the threatening danger; but the fatal *khamsyn* had set in. On a sudden dense clouds were observed whose extremity had obscured the horizon, and swept the face of the desert. They approached the columns and obscured the line of march. Both men and beasts struck by a sense of common danger, uttered loud cries.—The next moment they fell beneath its pestiferous influence lifeless corpses.—Of 2000 souls composing the Caravan, not more than 20 escaped this calamity. They owed their safety to the

ZERAH COLBURN the little arithmetical prodigy has been exhibiting in England, Ireland, and Scotland. He was at Edinburgh about the beginning of December last. How strange is it that what that little boy does should seem a wonder, when every boy would be capable of doing much more by right education; the easiest of all educations to a child, *but which the master must undoubtedly first learn himself, before he can communicate it.* There is no boy of ordinary abilities whose faculties are not competent to much more at the same age than Zerah Colburn has yet done. But before a better method than the common is established firmly, men must be taught to love truth, and abhor falsehood; they must be persuaded with the sentiments of refined honour, their souls must be animated with the holy motives of pure, unhating religion; humanity in man and honour to the creator; the exhibition-trick, and abracadabra, the deceptive *art and mystery of the schools* must be all laid aside—and among other changes rational and sufficient respect must be accorded to talent and candour in the exercise of the profession that is of the greatest human consequences, so that these shall be enough of consideration and discrimination to satisfy the honourable men and women, and encourage them to undertake it. Let any parent ask himself what does he send his children to school for? Is it to bruise the faculties and feelings God is giving; to stifle them; to set them wrong; or is it to develop them, and aid their happiest exercise?—Surely the intention of God is that education should unfold, develop, strengthen, assist, render active—those faculties which we have all experienced and still beholderushed, perplexed, smothered, weakened, corroded or cramped by the course and effects of common education. As is the master's mind, as are his habits, so will the pupil's be formed! What is the object with a parent?—To have your child moulded just so? To have your son or daughter when you are old just such a soul as—just such a mind, such manner, such a disposition? Do not deceive yourselves. The preceptor is the model to which your child is to be formed; 'tis just such another being you are going to make your child. If you have or can get a good preceptor, you cannot honour him too much; nor pay him too well; if you get a bad one!—mind the truth:—though you may pay less money *or get rid of your children's company more effectually*, you are exposing your children to depravation, you are making civilization turn into perversity and you are counteracting the intention of our beneficent God and Creator, as revealed in his word, as spoken in our consciences, and as seen in all the observations upon natural, ordinary, and invariable consequences. You will pay cheaper perhaps, though not always cheaper, nor cheaper in every sense. Cheaper!—that you may become accessory to rendering your child another human brute, a sot, a blockhead, an idler, a liar a fiend. Parents consider, and when you speak of Zerah Colburn and other prodigies in one particular ex-

astonishment; but reason, reason further, and if you have or can get a good instructor for your children, who will develop all their faculties, aid all their expansions of understanding, and what must never be lost sight of, make them strong in virtuous principles, in right employment of time, love of father and of mother, and gratitude and adoration towards God, thank your God and be grateful. If you have not such a one, if you cannot get such a one, then teach your children yourself, at home and abroad, sooner than put them, sooner than leave them, a moment under a bad one. Do not hazard their understandings, do not put the future bias of their hearts to a risk that may prove for ever irremediable; God will give you light; three times ten minutes well employed each day will do; be therefore of good courage: you will acquire new knowledge and new power as you are teaching and studying to teach your child; you will not lessen your dignity by acknowledging even to a baby what you do not know well and positively, and sufficiently for them to rely on; but you will encourage your children by your own example, to love truth, and study; and in the pursuit and study of truth they will be sure to find it. Zerah Colburn was taught to calculate arithmetic in his mind, by his father in a desert. There are many other things useful to be taught, and it is sweet to a child to be taught by the parent's mouth and example. Is there any treasure in life, is there any treasure in old age equal to a good, kind, affectionate, dutiful and grateful son or daughter? Is there any worldly delight equal to a good father's joy in the deserved prosperity, happiness, and glory of his offspring!

GREAT BEET. A Beet root two feet three inches long, two feet four inches and a half round, and weighing nineteen pounds, was raised this last season by Captain Thomas Wickham in West Zanesville Ohio.

Important observation relative to Beet roots. The yellow kind which is that which has been preferred and is used to manufacture sugar in France, Switzerland Germany &c, produces more than twice the quantity of Sugar that is to be extracted from any of the other kinds. The process of making the sugar is very simple. The farmers bring the molasses to the grocers now instead of having to come to them to buy it as formerly. Mr. Booth, Nurseryman on the Washington road near this city has some very fine plants of the true yellow sugar beet and can supply a tolerable quantity of seeds to such persons as are desirous of raising this valuable vegetable.

Mr. James Horton grocer, Baltimore street near the General Wayne Inn, sells a home substitute for coffee which is in very great demand, notwithstanding it is not an extraordinary novelty: being well cleaned grain, only, of different kinds. The flavour principally depends on the preparation.

Remains of another Mammoth discovered. Extract of a letter from Bedford, Penn. Sept. 1.—On Saturday last,

about one mile from this place, the bones of a Mammoth were discovered between four and five feet under ground. The part first discovered, was one half of the under jaw, in almost perfect preservation. The remainder of the skeleton was traced as far as the ribs, which were near 3 feet long; but on handling the bones, and exposing them to the air, they fell to pieces. The part of the jaw obtained, weighs about 26 pounds; and contains (in its socket) one complete tooth or grinder, measuring in length above six inches, and in breadth about three and a half;—its depth cannot be ascertained until it is extracted. The tooth is covered with a dark glossy enamel, as hard as flint, and has no signs of decay. The whole head of the animal is supposed to have weighed about 400 lbs—the animal itself about 6000 lbs. The jaw bone was deposited in the post office, for the inspection of the curious.

INUNDATION IN INDIA.—We learn from Surat that on the 27th December, the river Neerbudda, swelled by continual rains during the three preceding days, overflowed its banks and swept away forty-two villages. Many thousand men, women and children lost their lives by this calamitous event, which has deprived the survivors of shelter, food and raiment. A collection is making at Bombay for their relief.

Accounts from Gibraltar to Nov. 12, mention that the late fever had ceased in the town; but still prevailed in the garrison. It was however considered as gradually decreasing there. At Cadiz, while it prevailed, several members of the cortes died.

DANBURY, CON. FEB. 15. The weather for the last week past has been worthy of remark: on Wednesday last the wind being from the southward, it commenced snowing, and continued till night when it changed to rain, and extreme cold, which during the whole of Thursday had increased the ice on the trees and shrubs, to such an uncommon load, as literally to strew the ground with their branches by the weight of ice which had accumulated on them.—The destruction among the fruit tress has been very considerable, particularly the mulberry, plum and peach; of the latter very few trees escaped injury, and a great many entirely destroyed.

At Montreal, on the 5th Feb. inst. the thermometer was at 18 below 0!!

A shower of stones, from a thunder cloud, fell on the 10th ult. at Adair, in Limerick—several of them weighed from 3 to 4 pounds—they were black on the outside, extremely heavy, and much burnt—when broken they are of a dingy grey.

On the 2d of September last the British ships **Hibernia**, 110, **Union**, 98, **Ocean**, 98, **Swiftsure**, 74, and **Leopard**, 50, cruising in the Mediterranean, were struck by lightning, and had their *main top masts* shattered to pieces. No persons were killed although many were struck down and injured.

A late Extraordinary London Navigator.—A fine tortoise shell cat was seen approaching London Bridge, peaceably seated in a large bowl dish. As she advanced towards the

fall, every one anticipated that she would be overturned and precipitated into the stream. She kept her seat, with great presence of mind and amidst loud cheers, shot through the centre arch with as much dexterity as the most experienced waterman. A boy hearing her voice shortly after she had made this hazardous attempt, and fancying she wanted a pilot, rowed towards her, and took her into his wherry, when he found around her neck a parchment scroll, stating that she had come from Richmond Bridge, and directing, if she should reach London in safety, that she should be conveyed to a Mrs. Clarke in High-street, Borough, who would reward the bringer.

The boy conveyed poor puss to Mrs. Clarke, who seemed to be apprised of the circumstance, and rewarded the messenger with half a crown. It turned out that the voyage was undertaken for a wager, between two Richmond gentlemen, and that puss had embarked at the turn of the tide, in course of the night and happily reached her destination without injury.

Another singular instance of animal mind occurred below Blackwall.—Mr. Turnbull, the master of a coasting trader, kept a Newfoundland dog on board. Whenever the vessel dropped anchor in the river, the dog swam to shore, and generally swam on board again the same evening. Having recently attempted to get to the ship in the usual way, the tide drifted him with so much velocity, that he could not reach the vessel; he was consequently forced to re-land, and to the astonishment of all who witnessed the sagacity of the animal he went near half a mile from the spot where had first started up the bank, and by swimming across the stream, made an angle, which enabled him to gain the ship. The master of the dog does not say the animal is a mathematician, but he asserts, with reference to this instance of sagacity, that no waterman on the river could have reached the ship with more judgment.

A linen draper lately waited upon a lady for the amount of an article purchased at his shop. She endeavoured to remind him that she had paid it when he called some time ago; he peremptorily declared he had no remembrance of the circumstance. The lady produced his receipt; he asked pardon and protested that he did not recollect it. I dont doubt sir replied she, but you would have no objection to re-collect it."

A lady, who gave herself great airs of importance, on being introduced to a gentleman for the first time, said, with much cool indifference, "I think, sir, I have seen you somewhere." "Very likely," replied the gentleman, with equal *sang froid*, "you may, ma'am, as I have been there very often."

**Mr. Isaac Pierce book-seller 12, S. Fourth-st. will receive our Philadelphia subscriptions. We shall feel much indebted to our friends in that city, who will pay prompt attention to this intimation. The subscription is due from the beginning.

The following act of true generosity occurred in Plymouth E. a short time since.—As Mr. Tantem, town serjeant, was standing at the Guildhall door, he observed two naval officers looking at the prisons; coming up to him, they inquired what debtors were confined there, when Mr. Tantem informed them of a poor man of the name of Collihole, who had been some time under confinement for a small debt, they requested to see him, and after some conversation with him they went to the town clerk's office, and ascertained the amount of the debt and costs, which they immediately paid—and also left a sum to be laid out for him either in household goods or in tools to set him at work again, as should be thought most to his advantage. They also made inquiry for any seaman's widow, with a family, who might be in distress, as they had a farther sum of money which they wished to lay out to some such charitable purpose. They were referred to the Rev. H. Gandy, for information, and as a proper person with whom they might intrust their money to have it laid out agreeably to their benevolent intentions; they deposited a sum with him.—*Times.*

The following anecdote affords an instance of the great impropriety and danger of using double meaning and trite expressions in a situation where the effect may be nothing less than putting to hazard the effect of the most solemn truths that can be uttered to man.

“Hour glasses in pulpits—An hour glass is still placed on some of the pulpits in the provinces.—Daniel Burgess of

whimsical memory, never preached without one, and he frequently saw it out three times during one sermon. In a discourse which he once delivered at the conventicle in Russell-st. against drunkenness, some of his hearers began to yawn at the end of the second glass—but Daniel was not to be silenced by a yawn: he turned his time keeper, and altering the tone of his voice, desired they would be patient a while longer, for he had much to say upon the sin of drunkenness. “Therefore, (added he) my brethren, we will have another glass, and then—” *Morning Chronicle.*

Of how great consequence is it to check the imagination and *propensities of expression* from giving way to such *lapsus linguae*, or any words that are capable of exciting by association of ideas, thoughts that do not accord with the solemnity of pure devotion.

“Would I describe a preacher such as Paul
(Were he on earth) would hear, approve and own,
Paul should himself direct me. I would trace
His master strokes, and draw from his design.
I would express him simple, grave, sincere;
In doctrine uncorrupt; in language plain:
And plain his manner. Decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture. Much impress'd
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge;
And anxious mainly, that the flock he feeds
May feel it too. Affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men.”

COWPER.

FAITH FROM LOVE WOUNDED.

“Love owns no law,
Except obedience to eternal truth;
Deep streams are silent; from the generous breast
The dearest feelings are the last confest:
Erewhile I strove in vain to break my peace,
Now could I talk of love and never cease!
—Still had my trembling passion been conceal'd
Still but in parables by stealth reveal'd,
Had not thine instantaneous presence wrung,
By swift surprize, the secret from my tongue.
Yet hath Affection language of her own,
And mine in every thing but words was shown:
In childhood, as the bird of nature free,
My song was gladness, when I sung to thee:
In youth, when'er I mourn'd a bosom-flame,
And praised a Maiden whom I durst not name,
Couldst thou not then my hidden thought divine?
Didst thou not feel that I was wholly thine?
When for vain glory I forsook thee here,
Dear as thou wert, unutterably dear,
From virtue, truth, and innocence estranged,
To thee, thee only, was my heart unchanged;

And as I loved without a hope before,
Without a hope I loved thee yet the more.
At length, when weary of the ways of men,
Refuge I sought in this maternal glen,
Thy sweet remembrance drew me from afar,
And Zillah's beauty was my leading star.
Here when I found thee, fear itself grew bold,
Methought my tale of love already told:
But soon thine eyes the dream of folly broke,
And I from bliss, as they from slumber woke;
My heart, my tongue were chill'd to instant stone,
I durst not speak thy name, nor give my own.
When thou wert vanish'd, horror and affright
Seized me, my sins uprose before my sight;
Like fiends they rush'd upon me; but Despair
Wrung from expiring faith a broken prayer;
Strength came; the path to Enoch's bower I trod;
He saw me, met me, led me back to God.
O Zillah! while I sought my Maker's grace,
And flesh and spirit fail'd before his face,
Thy tempting image from my breast I drove,
It was no season then for earthly love.”—

MONTGOMERY.

